

OFFICIAL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

BEFORE THE

**U. S. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HILO, HAWAII**

DOCKET NO.

IN THE MATTER OF:

**WILDERNESS PROPOSAL,
HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK**

PLACE: Hilo, Hawaii

DATE: February 20, 1974

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Aloha Room,
Hilo Lagoon,
Hilo, Hawaii;
Wednesday, February 20, 1974

Pursuant to notice, the above-entitled matter came on for
hearing at 1:00 o'clock p.m.,

BEFORE:

JOHN DAVIS, Hearing Officer.

ALSO PRESENT:

HOWARD CHAPMAN, Regional Director of the Western Region,
National Park Service.

BRIAN HARRY, Superintendent, Hawaii Volcanoes National
Park.

I N D E X

<u>WITNESS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Brian Harry	7
James J. Dorsey	13
Barry Bodhaine	14
Helen S. Baldwin	21
Alma K. Cooper	24
Quentin Tomich	42
James Pedersen	45
Alfred Tong	47
Mae E. Mull	56
William P. Mull	60

P R O C E E D I N G S

HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. The hearing will please come to order.

Today, we are going to talk about the management of a precious resource, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. This land, comprising some 223,344 acres, is truly one of America's unique National Parks.

My name is John Davis and I have been designated by the Secretary of the Interior, Rogers C. B. Morton, to act as Presiding Officer at this hearing, which is being held pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 88-577, 88th Congress, approved September 3rd, 1964.

This morning, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to introduce the Regional Director of the Western Region of the National Park Service, Mr. Howard Chapman.

I would also like to introduce the Superintendent of the Park, Mr. Brian Harry.

And I will also introduce our Reporter, Mr. Bill Chun, who is sitting to my left over here.

This hearing has been called for the purpose of receiving comments and views as to the appropriateness of the proposal for the establishment of wilderness in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Any such comments and views presented here, as well as any other statement and exhibits sent to me by March 20th, will become a part of the official record. These materials will be

1 accorded careful consideration and will become a part of the
2 report of review made to the Secretary of the Interior.

3 In order to fully inform everyone present of the nature
4 and purpose of the hearing, it might be well to review briefly
5 the series of events which have led to it:

6 The Wilderness Act set out certain procedures for the
7 establishment of wilderness areas to be included in the National
8 Wilderness Preservation System. These procedures assure that,
9 in every such review, there will be full consideration of the
10 proposals by the public, the Department which administers the
11 area, the President and Congress. Implicit in the Act is the
12 recognition that wilderness is a public resource and that there-
13 fore, the public should have a voice in evaluating proposals to
14 establish and preserve that resource.

15 Notice to establish wilderness areas in Hawaii Volcanoes
16 National Park was published in the Federal Register of October
17 26th, 1973; and in a number of newspapers which have general
18 circulation in the vicinity of the Park. A copy of the notice
19 and the affidavit of newspaper publications will be made a part
20 of the hearing record.

21 I would like now to offer some explanation about the order
22 and procedure we will follow. This hearing is not a debate or
23 trial and there will be no cross-examination of persons who
24 present oral or written statements. If any person has a ques-
25 tion, germane to the Wilderness Proposal under consideration,

1 this should be directed to me as Hearing Officer, and the ques-
2 tioner should identify himself and the organization he repre-
3 sents. If, in my opinion, the question is pertinent to the
4 matter under consideration, I will either attempt to answer it
5 or direct the question to someone better able to provide the
6 answer.

7 All who have given advance notice of the intention to pre-
8 sent oral statements will have the opportunity to do so and may
9 present any other written materials, which relate to the matter
10 contained in the Notice of Public Hearing, for consideration by
11 the Secretary of the Interior. Others who failed to give ad-
12 vance notification, as the hearing notice required, will have
13 an opportunity to be heard if there is time remaining after the
14 other oral presentations, and may register with the Park Service
15 Representative, seated at the table over there next to the entry-
16 way.

17 Of course, anyone may submit written statements for the
18 official record, which will be held open for that purpose for
19 30 days after conclusion of this hearing. Materials submitted
20 after the close of this hearing should be mailed to me, the
21 Hearing Officer, in care of the Superintendent, whose address
22 is, "Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii, zipcode 96718".

23 The proceedings of this hearing are being recorded and a
24 transcript of the hearing record will be available in about 10
25 days and may then be reviewed at the office of the Superinten-

1 dent, the office of the Hawaii State Director of the National
2 Park Service, at 677 Ala Moana Boulevard, Honolulu; the Regional
3 Director of the National Park Service -- the office of the Re-
4 gional Director of the National Park Service at 450 Golden Gate
5 Avenue in San Francisco, as well as in Room 1013 of the Depart-
6 ment of the Interior Building in Washington, D.C.

7 Anyone who desires a copy should make arrangements with the
8 Reporter to obtain one. There will be a charge for them and
9 orders will be accepted until March 15th.

10 Persons who present oral statements for the hearing record
11 should do so from this podium and should speak into the micro-
12 phone provided here and please, speak slowly and distinctly,
13 so that the Reporter will be able to record the complete state-
14 ment. All of this may seem a little technical or strict, but
15 it is necessary for the conduct of an orderly hearing and I am
16 sure you are as interested as I am in having a complete state-
17 ment of views for such an evaluation of the Hawaii Volcanoes
18 National Park Wilderness Proposal. Also, it will assure that
19 everyone is given a fair and reasonable opportunity to be heard.

20 To begin with, we will have a presentation of the proposal
21 to establish wilderness in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park by
22 Superintendent Brian Harry, who is representing the Regional
23 Director of the Western Region of the National Park Service,
24 with Headquarters in San Francisco.

25 After that, we will follow generally the order of presenta-

1 tion given in the official notice of the hearing.

2 Superintendent Harry?

3 PRESENTATION BY MR. BRIAN HARRY

4 MR. HARRY: Thank you. I would like to take just a few
5 moments to explain roughly the proposal that we have. This
6 proposal is to establish by Act of Congress, wilderness areas
7 within our existing boundary of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.
8 As many of you in the room know, who hike the Park trails, much
9 of that land shown in yellow -- all of the land shown in yellow
10 is wild lands now. It is open to people who would hike with
11 packs or ride horseback and is closed to the use of mechanized
12 travel and it is a place where man goes to visit, but doesn't
13 build things to stay there. We are visitors, not residents of
14 that type of place.

15 There are lands within the Park that are essentially wild
16 and would qualify because they are roadless as wilderness, that
17 we have not designated or have not asked for designation as
18 official wilderness.

19 Let me briefly go through some of those: Area 1 -- this
20 big stretch of country on the Mauna Loa Strip, on up the Summit
21 Caldera of Mauna Loa, has access from the end of the strip road
22 by the Mauna Loa Trail, by the Red Hill Cabin, on up to the
23 Summit Crater -- there is another trail that goes down this way
24 to the direction of the Mauna Loa Observatory. Also, there is
25 a road that leads up there that is accessible by Jeep, that is

1 essentially a scientific road, used by the Geologic Survey, and
2 there has been, for a number of years, a lock gate on it. This
3 area designated for official wilderness status, is about 58,500
4 acres.

5 The character of the land is essentially open, barren lava,
6 that gets down into the upper edge of the ohia forest, the shrub
7 lands, and down into dry shrub lands in the Mauna Loa Strip.

8 Area No. 2 is the big chunk of country that includes the
9 Kau Desert. If you have been down in the Hilina Pali Road --
10 the Hilina Pali Road makes a long finger into the wilderness;
11 and the proposal is to leave the Hilina Pali Road as it is and
12 exclude that salient from the wilderness area. The wilderness
13 boundary would be the Park boundary, along the sea. This land
14 has quite a few trails traversing it. It has some cabins that
15 are available to the public -- the Halape Ranger Station is
16 heavily used by the public. It has a roof that collects water
17 and the water is available for public use while it lasts. As
18 most of you know, this country -- all of this country within
19 the Park, is without lakes and streams and so, water is hard
20 to come by, when you get down into that country.

21 Area 3 is roughly from Puu ulu'ulu over to the Napau Crater,
22 and it follows along the edge of the escape road that leads away
23 from the volcanic area.

24 Area No. 4 is the big block of the Olaa Forest, that is
25 essentially unimpaired rain forests, mostly tree fern and ohia

1 forest.

2 Our proposals are to have these 4 blocks officially desig-
3 nated as wilderness by Act of Congress. That would keep the
4 present type of use within that land essentially the same, unless
5 Congress later changed it.

6 We also have 2 red areas. They are within the authorized
7 boundary of the Park. They are lands that we have never ac-
8 quired. One is a block of rain forest land here that is 5,800
9 acres and if that were acquired by the Park, we would propose
10 that it would become wilderness, as and when we got title to
11 the property. Basically, it's unimpaired rain forest; it is
12 habitat for rare plants and rare animals.

13 The piece down in here (indicating) is along the sea, bor-
14 dered by the Great Crack, and abuts against our present property
15 line. If this were acquired, we would propose that it would be
16 included as wilderness.

17 We have not included a couple of sections that, because of
18 their essential roadless character, would probably qualify as
19 wilderness. One is this block of country here (indicating),
20 that extends out into the Kau Desert from the Halemaumau Crater
21 and Kilauea Caldera. The reason we have not is because this
22 whole stretch of country is covered with an extensive network
23 of instruments for geologic research -- seismographs, tilt sta-
24 tions, and the character of these installations is that they
25 require heavy batteries or heavy equipment regularly used and

1 used at -- you know, on very short notice. If the Mountain
2 looks like it is going to erupt, scientists want to get out
3 there and make quick measurements and so they do use 4-wheel
4 drive to get in through this country. Type of measurements
5 here going on in that area, are not only of great scientific
6 value, but they give the Survey, the capability of predicting
7 flows that could, in fact, affect the city of Hilo.

8 Another major chunk that we have chosen to leave out of
9 wilderness, even though it is wild in character, is this land
10 that is subject to the homesite provision of the Kalapana Extension
11 Act.

12 It's possible that this could be left out of wilderness as
13 an alternative, because it is a Jeep road. We proposed to put
14 it in as wilderness, but have its use foreclosed, except for
15 the Geologic Survey in its volcanic studies.

16 Is there a glass of water there, John?

17 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: Yes.

18 MR. HARRY: Thank you. We have asked for 3 exceptions to
19 wilderness -- 1, we would like the volcanic research to be able
20 to continue and we have asked for legislative approval to do
21 this. We have asked for legislative approval to allow continued
22 control of feral animals within the wilderness and we have asked
23 for the provision to have public trail shelters that would collect
24 water for visitor use within the proposed wilderness areas,
25 at locations along the coast and locations at the summit of

1 Mauna Loa.

2 I think I will stop there, unless you have questions.

3 (No response)

4 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: Thank you, Superintendent Harry.

5 Is there anyone present who wants to make a statement who did
6 not give advance notice? If so, please give your name to the
7 National Park Service Representative sitting at the table by
8 the doorway; and we will take a short recess to permit that to
9 be done.

10 (Short recess)

11 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: Well, apparently, everyone who
12 wishes to make a statement for the official record has regis-
13 tered their intention to do so by now, so we will continue our
14 hearing.

15 We have heard an explanation of the proposal by a repre-
16 sentative of the National Park Service. Now, insofar as possi-
17 ble, we will adhere to the following order in calling for the
18 presentation of oral statements. First, we will hear from the
19 Governor or his representatives; second, from members of Con-
20 gress; third, from members of the State Legislature; fourth,
21 from official representatives of the County; fifth, from offi-
22 cials of other Federal Agencies or bodies; sixth, from organi-
23 zations, in alphabetical order; seventh, from individuals, in
24 alphabetical order; and eighth, from others not giving advance
25 notice, to the extent there is remaining time -- and it looks

1 like there will be ample remaining time, so we need not worry
2 about that.

3 I am not aware that the Governor is present today, but I
4 should ask -- is there anyone present who represents the Governor
5 of the State of Hawaii?

6 (No response)

7 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: Is there anyone -- I am sure there
8 is not a representative of the United States Congress present
9 today, or is there anyone here that has been designated to speak
10 for a member of Congress?

11 (No response)

12 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: The official notice of the hearing
13 stated that time limitations may make it necessary to limit the
14 length of oral presentations; also, that it might be necessary
15 to restrict to one person, the presentation made on behalf of
16 an organization. In view of the limited number of persons who
17 have indicated a desire to make a statement, I will forego
18 placing the usual time limitations on presentations. However,
19 some of you may wish to summarize your prepared statement orally
20 and file a more complete written statement at the same time for
21 the hearing record. If, at the time of the presentation of your
22 statement, you feel that your views have already been expressed
23 adequately by others, you may wish to simply endorse the pre-
24 vious statement or statements and file your own statement and
25 supporting materials for the record.

1 If anyone has a time problem and will speak to me about it,
2 I will try to do what I can to hear you either earlier or later,
3 as the case may be. Does anyone have a time problem here?

4 (No response)

5 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: We will now move to the third cate-
6 gory. Are there any members of the Hawaii State Legislature
7 present?

8 (No response)

9 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: Apparently not. We move to the
10 fourth category. Is there an official representative from
11 Hawaii County present that would like to be heard?

12 (No response)

13 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: Well, we will go on to the fifth
14 category, which includes officials of other Federal Agencies
15 or bodies, and I will first call upon Major James J. Dorsey,
16 Department of the Army. Major Dorsey is Commander of the
17 Kilauea Military Camp. Major Dorsey?

18 MAJOR DORSEY: I really don't want any speaking time.

19 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: We have lots of it, so help your-
20 self.

21 (Laughter)

22 TESTIMONY OF MAJOR JAMES J. DORSEY

23 MAJOR DORSEY: In general, as I said yesterday -- our
24 general position of the U. S. Army Support Command, Hawaii, is
25 one of support for the program as proposed and I have really no

1 other comment -- no alternative proposed for this wilderness
2 thing, which affects us, and so I don't -- our general position
3 is one of support. That's about it.

4 Thank you, sir.

5 (Witness excused)

6 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: Thank you, Major Dorsey. Mr. Barry
7 Bodhaine, Mauna Loa Observatory. Mr. Bodhaine, is that correct?

8 MR. BODHAINE: Right.

9 TESTIMONY OF MR. BARRY BODHAINE

10 MR. BODHAINE: Well, I am representing Mauna Loa Observa-
11 tory. I have been asked by Dr. Ronald Fegley, the Director of
12 Mauna Loa Observatory, to make this statement; and this state-
13 ment was prepared by Mr. Don Pack, who is the Director of the
14 Geophysical Monitoring for Climatic Change. He is in charge of
15 the entire global program for monitoring stations of the type
16 of Mauna Loa Observatory. So what I will do is go ahead and
17 just read the statement as Mr. Pack prepared it.

18 The following comments are directed to the Department of
19 Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's
20 interests and needs for weather and climate research and speci-
21 fically at its program for global monitoring embodied in the
22 Geophysical Monitoring for Climatic Change Program.

23 As preface and explanation for these comments, we should
24 briefly describe the motivations, goals and needs for knowledge
25 of the atmosphere's concentration of trace chemicals and conta-

1 minants. For the first time, man's technological activities
2 have reached a level where his airborne effluence can compete
3 with nature, to change the concentration of trace materials.
4 Some, if not all of these materials, can alter weather or climate
5 through changes in solar radiative transfer processes, for exam-
6 ple, carbon dioxide or aerosols, or through modification of
7 cloud physics processes, such as additional condensation parti-
8 cles or gases. Since weather and climate is intrinsically
9 highly variable, it is necessary to know the concentration of
10 the important species of trace materials and to document the
11 changes with time, if their influence is to be quantified. Man's
12 actual habitations occupy only a very small fraction of the
13 earth's surface. Thus, it is the average background or clean
14 air values that will play the predominant role on a global basis.

15 To obtain the required measurements, it becomes necessary
16 to sample in clean atmospheres, as little perturbed as possible
17 by man's activities. It is also necessary to choose locations
18 where this undisturbed environment is expected to remain essen-
19 tially unaltered for many years. A general criterion is the
20 expectation of 30 to 50 years without significant intrusion.
21 NOAA -- that is, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Adminis-
22 tration -- now has an operation of observatories established
23 under these guidelines at Mauna Loa, Point Barrel, Alaska,
24 Tutuila, American Samoa, and the South Pole, Antarctica. These
25 locations provide measurements in representative latitude bands

1 and were selected after consultation with scientists of other
2 countries, who are establishing similar programs, but in comple-
3 mentary locations -- for example, Australia or Tasmania. Of
4 these locations, Mauna Loa is the first, oldest and still the
5 only fully comprehensive program. This location, at 11,200
6 feet, is protected by the temperature inversion, from the upward
7 transport of technological effluents from the Hawaiian Islands.

8 The wind patterns at this height, transit the entire Pacific
9 without significant pollution input. In addition, the bare
10 lava reduces interference from biota, and the absence of public
11 roads and the rugged nature of the footing, minimizes the pre-
12 sence of man and his works, which could destroy the unique
13 character of this site.

14 Further, the existence of monitoring data, extending back
15 18 years, represents a unique and invaluable global resource,
16 since it is the only such record in the world.

17 Measurement requirements are for maximum sensitivity to
18 detect the clean air background levels. Equipment is operated
19 which can detect a single automobile passing several miles away.
20 Carbon monoxide levels at Mauna Loa are about 1,000 times lower
21 than in the cities. Small particles are found to number only
22 50 to 200 per cubic centimeter in this background air, compared
23 to more than 500,000 in the cities.

24 With this as background, our comments follow: Now, in
25 general, it appears that the acquisition of additional land,

1 and the designation of the land surrounding the Mauna Loa Obser-
2 vatory as Class 5, "Primitive or back country", can only enhance
3 the preservation and longevity of the unique air environment at
4 Mauna Loa. The specification in Unit 1, that is, Unit 1 on
5 this map -- of 58,500 acres, including the upper reaches and
6 summit area of Mauna Loa as wilderness, is endorsed. We request
7 that the scientific needs of NOAA's Mauna Loa Observatory, be
8 specifically recognized under the special provisions of the
9 preliminary Wilderness Proposals, as a program of parallel im-
10 portance to those of the Geological Survey. Such recognition
11 could also appear in the preliminary study in the section, "The
12 Parks and Its Resources", as a consequence of the unique air
13 environment on Mauna Loa above the temperature inversion.

14 It should also appear in the Master Plan -- and he refers
15 to a page number as either on Page 53 or under the "back country
16 zone designation", in the Master Plan. We suggest the inclusion
17 of this statement -- "The operation of NOAA's Mauna Loa Observa-
18 tory constitutes a unique utilization of the special environ-
19 ment of the upper reaches of Mauna Loa. This site, consisting
20 of no less than 4.05 acres of land, at the 11,150-foot elevation,
21 together with the connecting utility facilities, a non-public
22 road, electric power lines and communication lines, is consi-
23 dered part of the area's resources and preservation of its
24 clean air qualities will be emphasized."

25 Now, I have several other specific comments pertaining to

1 the individual plans. Would you like me to go ahead and read
2 all of these?

3 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: Yes, go ahead.

4 MR. BODHAINE: Okay. In the Master Plan -- this document
5 (indicating) -- on Page 57, the Plan indicates that "an addi-
6 tional trail connection will be made to the summit of Mauna Loa
7 and the shelters thereon". Since the nighttime downslope air
8 flow to the Observatory represents the cleanest of all air
9 masses, the operation of petroleum fuel stoves or heating de-
10 vices, would create significant interferences. Now, at this
11 point -- the point is, that if we have people staying up here,
12 operating stoves, the downslope air flow during the night falls
13 this way, down the slopes, and bring exhaust from these small
14 stoves right to our instruments (indicating).

15 It is suggested that the use of any petroleum fuel de-
16 vice is prohibited at the back country shelters. If such de-
17 vices must be operated to prevent injury from cold, then the
18 Observatory should be notified of the hours of operation.

19 Also, in the Master Plan, on Page 55, the wilderness thres-
20 hold zone, reference is made to the inclusion of low standard
21 roads; and later, that these roads will be located predominately
22 at the coast or at lower elevations.

23 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: This is more of a Master Plan sub-
24 ject. Do any of these others refer more to the Wilderness Pro-
25 posal? In other words, I think that most of what you are dis-

1 cussing there is the Master Plan, isn't it?

2 MR. BODHAINE: Yes. Okay. Now, I have several with the
3 Wilderness Study, too, though. Okay. Well, anyway, we suggest
4 that the roads be located exclusively along the coast and at
5 elevations below 6,500 feet mean sea level.

6 Now, pertaining to the Wilderness Study, the use of Red
7 Hill and Mauna Loa Summit cabins --- and I have already commented
8 about the use of petroleum fuels above the Observatory.

9 Okay -- vehicular access to the upper slopes, specifically
10 the summit of Mauna Loa for research activity is recommended.
11 We agree with the plan, since this is essential to NOAA's Obser-
12 vatory. However, we suggest that administrative and/or physical
13 measures controlling the road access, and which are acceptable
14 to the residents of Hawaii, be designed. Once again, this would
15 assist in preventing man-made pollution from destroying the Ob-
16 servatory's function.

17 Now, the rest of this applies to the Master Plan, so I
18 will finish up with a few of my own additional comments: The
19 Master Plan Environmental Statement, which is yellow, includes
20 several alternatives which are identified "A" through "M". Now,
21 Mr. Harry didn't mention proposals which include the summit of
22 Mauna Loa and a strip of land connecting with the summit of
23 Hualalai. However, these were included in the yellow Master
24 Plan, so I will comment on them.

25 We wish to endorse Alternative C, and suggest that its

1 boundary near Mauna Loa Observatory be moved a few miles north,
2 to the 85-foot contour, to include Mauna Loa Observatory and
3 give a buffer zone. The communications facilities at the 83-
4 foot elevation, would be excluded.

5 Alternative B, with its parkway, connecting Mauna Loa and
6 Hualalai, is totally unacceptable. We cannot allow automobile
7 traffic at the 10,000-foot level on Mauna Loa.

8 Finally, the general plan of a wilderness area to encompass
9 Mauna Loa, is entirely compatible with the activities at Mauna
10 Loa Observatory, subject to the above restrictions; and we sin-
11 cerely recommend that such a wilderness area be established.

12 Thank you.

13 (Witness excused)

14 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: Thank you, Mr. Barry Bodhaine.
15 Mr. Alike Cooper, representing the Congress of Hawaiian People?

16 MRS. COOPER: It's Alma Cooper.

17 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: Pardon?

18 MRS. COOPER: It's Alma Cooper.

19 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: Well, I have your card, which I
20 will call for in just a minute, after I complete this. This
21 reads "Mr. Alike Cooper", if you don't mind.

22 MRS. COOPER: Oh, I see. He is not here.

23 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: He is not here?

24 MRS. COOPER: No, he isn't.

25 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: Okay. That completes the sixth

1 category. We now move into the seventh category -- no, we don't,
2 either. We still have a representative of the Conservation Council
3 cil for Hawaii, the East Hawaii Chapter, Mrs. Helen S. Baldwin.
4 Mrs. Baldwin?

5 TESTIMONY OF MRS. HELEN S. BALDWIN

6 MRS. BALDWIN: This is a statement of the Flora and Fauna
7 Committee of the East Hawaii Chapter of the Conservation Council
8 for Hawaii on the Proposed Wilderness Plan for Hawaii Volcanoes
9 National Park.

10 The main proposal of the Wilderness Study Plan of August,
11 1973 for Hawaii Volcanoes National Park has the general support
12 of the Flora and Fauna Committee of the East Hawaii Chapter of
13 the Conservation Council for Hawaii. We would like to make the
14 following comments and suggestions:

15 In Alternative B -- which you will see in your booklet
16 there -- would its adoption further safeguard the area imme-
17 diately south of Kilauea Crater from possible use for the de-
18 velopment of geothermal energy? Other than this, we see no
19 reason for including this in the wilderness area.

20 Could Alternative C be redrawn to permit Hawaiian homesites
21 near the Kalapana end of the Extension Area? This end will
22 abut on the boundary, the far side of which will likely be used
23 for subdivision purposes, outside of the Park.

24 Does Alternative C include the recently acquired ranch
25 area? It is not wilderness country and plans have been dis-

1 cussed about making this a maintenance study and research center,
2 using the existing buildings.

3 We oppose Alternative D as it prohibits the rebuilding of
4 the popular Chain of Craters Road now overrun with new lava
5 flows and greatly limits the access to recreational areas pre-
6 viously enjoyed by people who cannot take long hikes.

7 We oppose Alternative E as there are many shoreside roads,
8 trails, parks and other areas already in existence or planned
9 outside of the Park for this kind of intensive outdoor use.
10 It is essential for the preservation of strand and marine shore-
11 life, that as much of the coastal and tide zone area as possible
12 be given wilderness protection.

13 We are in favor of Alternative F, providing the Jeep road
14 corridor is closed to the public, but open to Park personnel
15 and research scientists and their guests on occasion. At this
16 high altitude, it is both inhumane and foolish to require per-
17 sons who have to work there, to travel and carry everything on
18 foot.

19 We oppose Alternative G for we can see no valid reason for
20 closing the popular Hilina Pali Road and lookout to the public.
21 It is necessary also for fire protection and Park maintenance
22 use. It can be closed in case of fire hazard or volcanic acti-
23 vity.

24 In conclusion, we favor the original plan -- this one
25 (indicating) -- plus Alternative F, with the proviso stated

1 above; or this, plus a redrawn Alternative C, leaving some land
2 for possible Hawaiian settlement and some for future visitor use,
3 such as roadways to new found volcanic outbreaks.

4 Respectfully submitted, Helen S. Baldwin, Chairman of the
5 Flora and Fauna Committee of the Conservation Council.

6 Now, may I speak as an individual or should I do that later?

7 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: No, go ahead, as long as you are
8 already up here.

9 MRS. BALDWIN: As a Flora and Fauna Committee, we had to
10 limit to flora and fauna. However, in the -- this southwest
11 section -- Section 2 -- in Section 2, why, there is a possibi-
12 lity of future outbreaks here, which people would like to see,
13 in large numbers, and that would be inconsistent with the wil-
14 derness status; and so, personally, I would recommend that there
15 be a clause allowing possible access roads, if future volcanic
16 activities take place there. They are good for visitor use, so
17 they can put in at least a temporary road so that people could
18 come and see the activity, as they would in thousands; and that
19 would not be wilderness, you see, so it would be a kind of tem-
20 porary corridor, which could be closed afterwards -- and if that
21 could be included.

22 It would also be used, of course, by the Geologic people
23 and by the Park personnel.

24 (Witness excused)

25 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: Thank you, Mrs. Helen Baldwin.

1 Mrs. Mae E. Mull of the Hawaii Audubon Society?

2 (No response)

3 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: Is Mrs. Mull present?

4 (No response)

5 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: Well, that completes the list of
6 persons -- individuals who indicated their desire to make a
7 statement prior to the Wilderness Hearing; and we will now go
8 into the list of individuals -- representing organizations and
9 speaking as individuals, who have registered during this hear-
10 ing; and the first one I will call upon is Alma K. Cooper, Con-
11 gress of Hawaiian People. Alma K. Cooper?

12 TESTIMONY OF ALMA K. COOPER

13 MRS. COOPER: As I was unable to be here yesterday, I
14 would like to include in my remarks, the comments of the Con-
15 gress of the Hawaiian People, in relation to the Master Plan
16 and then, to include the Wilderness Hearing. Is that permissi-
17 ble?

18 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: Well, I guess that will be all
19 right.

20 MRS. COOPER: Thank you very much. I would like to pre-
21 face this testimony by introducing myself. My name is Alma
22 Kaiama Cooper. I am a native Hawaiian, a term defined in Sec-
23 tion 3(b) of H.R. 1995, Public No. 680, June 20, 1938, as mean-
24 ing: "Any descendant of not less than 1/2 part of the blood
25 of the races inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands prior to 1778."

1 I am a member of the faculty of Hawaii Community College,
2 but more important than that, my activities outside of my pro-
3 fessional occupation, have been largely spent with the organiza-
4 tions whose purposes include the uplift and betterment of the
5 Hawaiian -- native Hawaiians and other suppressed minority seg-
6 ments in this State. Today, this testimony is presented on be-
7 half of the State organization of the Congress of the Hawaiian
8 People.

9 In 1970, I was a very active member of the ad hoc committee
10 that opposed the National Master Plan Proposal imposed by the
11 Park Service upon this Island. The ad hoc committee waged its
12 case against the Master Plan Proposal on the following issues:

13 (1) The Proposal failed to adequately show due cause and
14 justification for the need and purposes to extend the boundaries
15 of the National Park on the Island of Hawaii to the governance
16 and management system of the National Park Service, as adminis-
17 tered from the office of the Park Service in Washington, D.C.,
18 was inappropriate and ineffective, in the unique environment of
19 the State of Hawaii and the Island of Hawaii.

20 (3) The rules and regulations of national policies that
21 and
22 exist/are implemented in the interest of conformity and order,
23 in a nationwide system of supervision and management, imposed
24 unreasonable restrictions and irrelevant standards upon the
25 people of these Islands.

And (4): To certain significant measures, the interpretive

1 centers of the religious and cultural sites of the historical
2 eras of the native Hawaiians, were planned, organized and pre-
3 sented in the pretext of research in the social sciences, general
4 public information and interest, and this pretext has inflicted
5 irreparable alterations and damages to specific monuments and
6 sites, that have seriously impaired their integrity.

7 It is a known fact that the Master Plan Proposal was with-
8 drawn. It is also fact that this public hearing is convened for
9 the purpose of receiving testimony on a "revised study and report",
10 entitled "Master Plan, Hawaii Volcanoes in the Draft Environmen-
11 tal Statement". It is appropriate, therefore, that I render my
12 assessment of the National Park Service on this Island in terms
13 of its governance and management performance prior to and since
14 1970, to objectively answer 2 basic questions, that are pertinent
15 for every individual to understand before he or she knows how
16 to respond to this Master Plan before us.

17 The questions are: "What is the performance record of
18 management of the National Park System over the more than 220,000
19 acres of land currently under its jurisdiction?" And, "What do
20 these records show is the nature and extent of the integrity,
21 credibility and accountability of the Park Service?"

22 A fair and objective way to begin this assessment is to
23 ask: "How has the Park Service upheld the legislative Acts of
24 the United States Congress that relate to the management of
25 lands within their jurisdiction?" To answer this question,

1 let me cite Section 3(a) and Section 3(b) of the Congressional
2 Act of June 20, 1938.

3 This Act, specifically stipulates, in Section 1 that "the
4 Secretary of the Interior is authorized to lease, under such
5 rules and regulations as he may deem proper, land ascertained
6 by him to be suitable for house sites purposes in the Kalapana
7 Extension as described herein, to native Hawaiians, when such
8 occupancy does not encroach on or prevent free access to any
9 points of historic, scientific or scenic interest; or in any
10 manner, obstruct or interfere with protection and preservation
11 of said area, as part of Hawaii National Park; provided, how-
12 ever, that occupants of homesites shall reside on the land not
13 less than 6 months in any one year; and provided further, that
14 fishing shall be permitted in said area only by native Hawaiian
15 residents of said area, or adjacent villages and by visitors
16 under their guidance". Section B describes the meaning of the
17 "native Hawaiian".

18 The questions that are frequently asked are: "Why was
19 this Section 3(a)(b) of H.R. 1995, enacted, and what has the
20 National Park Service done since the inception of this law and
21 the Kalapana Extension Act of 1938 -- a period of 38 years?
22 Let me answer the first question:

23 The Kalapana Extension Act of 1938, extended the boundaries
24 of the then existing Park, to include an additional 49 and more
25 acres of land. The lands that were condemned by the Territory

1 for direct transference to the Federal Government, included
2 Government lands of 12,190 acres, included lands that belonged
3 to the late Territorial Senator, William H. Hill and included
4 some 24,000 and more acres of land that belonged largely to
5 native Hawaiian people. The price that was paid the native
6 Hawaiian was as much as 30 cents an acre to 60 cents an acre,
7 for their land in 1938. The last lands that were condemned in
8 1950, were purchased for prices ranging up to \$16 per acre.

9 We know that today, the adjoining lands sell for better
10 than \$1.00 per square foot on the ocean front. This is the
11 reason why these lands were condemned for purchase.

12 Section 3(a) and (b), which then provided for the homesites
13 rights, I believe were enacted in moral and ethical conscience
14 and as a compensatory measure to the indefensible Hawaiians,
15 who clearly did not receive the protection and guarantees of
16 their civil liberties, for they were forced to accept the con-
17 demnation of their lands at prices below a fair and equitable
18 value. On the other hand, the late Territorial Senator, William
19 H. Hill, who was obviously properly advised, was able to trans-
20 act land exchanges that protected his interests.

21 Then the next question that is asked, logically, is, "What
22 has the National Park Service done since the inception of this
23 law and the Kalapana Extension Act of 1938, a long period of 38
24 years?" And perhaps to answer this, it's necessary to relay
25 the events that will show up what the intentions were, until

1 public response built in certain kinds of control. The native
2 Hawaiian, I believe, learned for the first time of this provision
3 in the Kalapana Extension Act when the National Park Service
4 came to this Island in 1970, with its original Master Plan. At
5 that time, a Mr. Joseph Nakea and his daughter, Tanya Nakea,
6 sent letters of applications for homesites to the Superintendent
7 of the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park and to the Secretary of
8 Interior. In both instances, the Park Representatives admitted
9 they knew of no existing procedure by which to process the ap-
10 plications, and the applications were filed away; and that ended
11 that incident.

12 Being interested personally about what would occur, I filed
13 an application for homesite on April 20th, 1973; and I received
14 a letter from Joseph Romberg who referred my communication to
15 the Regional Office.

16 On April 26, 1973, I received a letter from Mr. John E.
17 Cook, Acting Director, Western Region, National Park Services,
18 who wrote that as the creation of homesites would, in effect,
19 infringe or interfere upon the lands in the National Park, and
20 because homesites was not a conforming use of National Park pur-
21 poses, he said that they cannot -- and I will quote this -- "For
22 the above reasons, we cannot recommend acceptance of your appli-
23 cation".

24 Much distress that the National Park Service was going to
25 again -- deny the native Hawaiian of his civil liberties, I

1 sought legal counsel; and it was only upon the communication by
2 my lawyer to National Park officials here, that we received then,
3 a letter from Mr. Robert Barrel, who stated that the provision
4 would be made available as soon as a study was completed, and
5 that this study would be completed some time in the summer.

6 The point I want to make here is that it is unfortunate
7 that laws created to guide the policies and management of the
8 National Park System, sometimes themselves are not implemented
9 and they will not be implemented unless there are people who
10 will bird dog the National Park Management System and almost
11 force them into doing what the law states must be done.

12 The chronological events as I have presented, pertaining
13 to the law and the provisions of the Kalapana Extension, I be-
14 lieve, gives just cause for any person to have serious and con-
15 siderable doubts about the integrity, the credibility and ac-
16 countability of the National Park System. A stirring thought
17 that must be taken into consideration in any objective and im-
18 partial assessment of the proposal at hand is, if the National
19 Park has demonstrated its lack of honor and its lack of legal
20 responsibility to enforce a law that has been in effect since
21 1938, how can the people of Hawaii accept the Master Plan Pro-
22 posals in good faith, in trust, and in confidence? For the
23 National Park System has, indeed, shown its lack of credibility
24 and its lack of accountability. The character reference of the
25 National Park System in Hawaii is highly questionable, for any

1 Agency -- Government Agency, that fails to institute the pro-
2 cedures to implement a law, in standing for more than 30 years,
3 can hardly be entrusted to be responsible to serve the real in-
4 terests of the public.

5 As I read the proposed Master Plan, I began to recall par-
6 ticular experiences I have known. My grandmother would wisely
7 warn us children to "beware of him who speaks smoothly, in broad
8 generalities, for his promises are empty and misleading". I
9 feel my grandmother must have known the National Park Service,
10 and particularly, the authors of the proposed Master Plan.

11 But this last remark is an aside, and rather than dwell
12 on personal judgments, let me continue to provide evidence that
13 relate to the question, "How has the Park Service upheld the
14 legislative Acts of the United States Congress, that relate to
15 the management of lands within their jurisdiction?" An Act to
16 add certain lands on the Island of Hawaii to the Hawaii National
17 Park and for other purposes, dated June 30, 1938, states: "In
18 addition, any land adjacent or contiguous to the Hawaii National
19 Park, is hereby extended, which, at the discretion of the Secre-
20 tary of Interior, are necessary for the proper rounding out of
21 the boundaries of the Park, provided that the United States
22 shall not purchase, by appropriation of public monies, any
23 land within the aforesaid area, but such lands shall be secured
24 by the United States only by public and private donations." I
25 cannot find evidence to show that this provision has been amended

1 to read otherwise; and in my opinion, the law succinctly and
2 explicitly states that "the United States shall not purchase by
3 appropriation of public monies, any lands within the aforesaid
4 area". And this law still exists as read. Therefore, the un-
5 publicized news that leaked out from reliable sources, that first
6 revealed that the National Park Service had purchased the appro-
7 ximately 6,324 acres of land, known as Ainahou Ranch, from the
8 Bishop Estate, for approximately \$624,000; and \$150,000 to the
9 Shipman Ranch was incomprehensible.

10 A statement on Page 46 of the Draft Environmental Statement
11 describes this purchase in these terms: "The most recent land
12 acquisition in 1972 were Ainahou Ranch, of about 6,324 acres,
13 et cetera". This report intentionally glossed over the truth
14 of this matter, which is that the land was purchased; and this
15 purchase was transacted, despite the restrictions placed on land
16 acquisition, as stipulated in the 1938 Act.

17 It is appropriate once more to suggest that the integrity
18 of the National Park Service, as reflected by management and
19 its responsibilities to the law, gives a citizen adequate cause
20 to cast worried doubts upon a Master Plan Proposal that is loosely
21 put together in general language, that says "we believe in
22 motherhood" -- blah, blah, blah, blah -- and only fools would
23 support a position to give more than 123,000 acres of land away
24 on such empty, sterile, meaningless words, particularly since
25 the record performance demonstrates real causes for doubting

1 their integrity, credibility and accountability.

2 I have difficulty understanding how the National Park Ser-
3 vice, whose current gross Park acreage is more than 200,000
4 acres of land, can propose that its boundary be extended an
5 additional 123,500 acres for the purposes "to conserve and pro-
6 tect the unique resources of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, for
7 expanded public use and for continued volcanic research by the
8 U.S. Geological Survey". I find it difficult to understand why
9 additional lands are needed for "expanded public use and con-
10 tinued volcanic research by the U.S. Geological Survey", when
11 the record shows that these purposes can be achieved within the
12 current boundaries that include the gross acreage of more than
13 220,000 acres. The Master Plan and the Environmental Impact
14 Statement do not list any reasonable justifications for the
15 National Park Service to prepare legislation for the purpose --
16 and purchase of these additional lands. The Draft Impact State-
17 ment makes a faint attempt to justify this proposal for the
18 following purposes:

19 (1) To control exotic plants and animal species; to pro-
20 tect native populations; or, (4) "Expansion of opportunities
21 for visitor use or of resources and for continued volcano re-
22 search by the U.S. Geological Survey". An admittedly elementary
23 question that I would like to ask, in reference to the stated
24 purposes is, "What does the National Park System need -- why
25 does the National Park System need approximately 124,000 acres

1 of new lands, to achieve these purposes?"

2 Much of the new acreage -- its ecological state, its flora
3 and fauna and its characteristics, duplicate the characteristics
4 that are found on existing lands already under National Park
5 Status. I searched for the justifications within the proposals
6 and could find none of substance. It is truly ludicrous to
7 expect any citizen to place much merit upon the National Park's
8 intent to "control exotic plant and animal species; to protect
9 native population", when evidences in the fields and on site
10 locations within the existing boundaries, show that the exotic
11 plants are uncontrolled and the goat population is multiplying.
12 Why then does the Park System need approximately 124,000 acres
13 of new land?

14 To expand opportunities for visitor use of resources is
15 another stated purpose. I sincerely believe there are already
16 thousands of acres within the existing boundaries, where camp-
17 sites can be located, where trails can be maintained and where
18 the public can be given wide options for greater recreational
19 use.

20 I am reminded at this time about my childhood and my
21 mother's words that I truly believe coincide with the National
22 Park's proposal for additional lands. Whenever my mother pre-
23 pared a meal that was especially appetizing to our eyes and
24 stomach, we would urge her to pile the food onto our plates --
25 "More, more", we'd say. We usually would be cautioned and

1 warned that we were asking for more than we could consume; but
2 we'd not hesitate to insist otherwise. Well, Mama was always
3 right, and we would never eat all of the food on our plate.
4 This is my analogy of the National Park Service's Proposal.
5 The Proposal asks for additional lands largely because the
6 National Park Service wants "more and more"; and for those of
7 you who are here today who represent that Government Agency, I
8 would like to say that I don't believe that you have substan-
9 tiated any real need for these additional acreages and you have
10 not shown reasonable justifications for this addition and you
11 have not used the language of accountability in your writing.

12 Why pile more land upon the National Park Service's plate
13 simply because they keep urging, "More, more"? Simply because
14 they promise good dreams? Simply because we happen to be idealis-
15 tic? Instead, let's take a realistic view of these proposals
16 and ask, "What will the National Park Service be able to deliver?
17 In what priority; and in accordance to what time schedule?" No
18 final Master Plan and an Environmental Impact Statement should
19 be ranked as acceptable that does not define priorities and time
20 table, because we, who live in Hawaii, want the National Park
21 Service to be held accountable for all the promises they make.

22 Another stated purpose is for continued volcanic research
23 by the U.S. Geological Survey. I would like to point to a pre-
24 vious procedure used by the National Park Service to the project
25 titled "An Investigation of the Hydrothermal Systems at Kilauea

1 Volcano, Hawaii" -- the hydrothermal system which drilled on
2 the sacred, religious grounds of the ancestors of the native
3 Hawaiians. The decision to permit this adverse introduction of
4 the unsightly drilling machinery on location, in an area of
5 religious sanctity, was made by the National Park Service in
6 conjunction with the National Science Foundation, the Department
7 of Interior, Union Oil and quite possibly other representatives
8 from large industries. I will always remember that Saturday
9 afternoon when I looked at the monstrous drilling rig that
10 burlesqued my ancestral past and in my mind, I knew then that
11 I was looking at a monument that truly depicted the arrogant
12 ugly American. And to add injury to malicious insult, the
13 accumulated data, which will come from this experimentation,
14 will be used to benefit big oil companies in their exploration
15 for geothermal energy on the Mainland. The Congress of the
16 Hawaiian People oppose the intrusion of foreign and adverse
17 introduction into the sacred region of Pele, and Park represen-
18 tatives, officials of the United States Government, met this
19 opposition by shrugging their shoulders, denied their responsi-
20 bility and forced their commercial values in the name of science,
21 in an area of religious sanctity. And some day, those of you
22 who were responsible for that decision, will have to pay for
23 that intrusion.

24 The authors of the Draft Environmental Impact Study imply
25 on Page 4, "Research and Resource Management", that the National

1 Park Service intends to carry out this masquerade; and it can
2 only be a masquerade that admits the destruction of the inte-
3 grity of a religious region, on the one hand, and then composes
4 a statement in the E.I.S. that reads that research will be con-
5 ducted to "study the region of Pele and religious ceremonies
6 connected with Kilauea". Only in a masquerade can such a con-
7 descending gesture be conceived.

8 It is a fact that Halemaumau is a religious region and
9 simple logic would conclude that this area would be listed in
10 the National Registry of Historical Places. This has not been
11 done, despite the fact that Halemaumau was placed within the
12 National Park Status in 1916 or thereabouts, more than 55 years
13 ago. Again, I ask in earnest, "What has the National Park Ser-
14 vice shown is its capability and capacity to manage with inte-
15 grity, the more than 220,000 acres of land already within its
16 jurisdiction?" I hope I have conveyed my points clearly and
17 convincingly to allow a person to answer this question for him-
18 self; and I will continue to speak openly about the lack of
19 integrity of the National Park Service and their ugly American
20 monuments.

21 The Congress of the Hawaiian People will not support any
22 boundary extensions of the National Park on this Island until
23 the following alternatives are set. A top priority and at a
24 time table that will be clearly spelled out. I would hereby,
25 like to request, on behalf of the Congress of Hawaiian People,

1 that this entire testimony be included in all final forms of
2 the Master Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. We feel
3 it is important for all readers to know the content of this tes-
4 timony, lest certain erroneous assumptions are drawn by the mere
5 listing of the organizations' names under the catch-all leading
6 title "Coordination in the Review of Environmental Statement".
7 The alternatives listed herein are presented as alternatives to
8 your proposal for additional lands; and we do not mean that one
9 alternative is preferred over the other. These are all alter-
10 natives that we strongly support in lieu of the extension of
11 National Park boundaries.

12 Alternative A -- Olaa Forest, approximately 9,600 acres,
13 with title vested in the Federal Government, be set aside for
14 inclusion in properties to be included in the compensation of
15 lands, justly deservant by the native Hawaiian people, for
16 damages invllicted upon the Monarchy and for the illegal trans-
17 ference of land to the United States by the revolutionary govern-
18 ment, namely, the Provisional Government and the Republic of
19 Hawaii.

20 The Olaa Forest, under the terms of the 1938 Extension
21 Act, is not adjacent and contiguous to the existing Park boun-
22 dary and is separated by small parcels of private, intervening
23 land. Also, as the Olaa Forest is a tract that duplicates
24 large acreages of other lands with hapu'u and the like, there
25 is no need for the inclusion of this land into the existing

1 boundaries. To repeat, Olaa Forest shall be set aside as a
2 tract to be included in the Reparations Act for the native
3 Hawaiians.

4 Alternative B -- The National Park Service has shown its
5 gross inadequacies in managing the religious, cultural and his-
6 torical places within the status of Park management systems.
7 The evidence for this is included in the attached report en-
8 titled "Reaction of the Congress of the Hawaiian People to the
9 National Park System on the Island of Hawaii". Because the
10 findings show that the integrity of the religious, cultural and
11 historical places had been adversely affected by the Park manage-
12 ment system, Alternative B is proposed. In keeping with the
13 principles of civil liberties and the ideals of self-determina-
14 tion, Alternative B proposes that all of the lands currently
15 within the jurisdiction of the National Park System, that are
16 of religious, cultural and historical significance, shall be
17 deleted from National Park status and placed in the protection
18 of the native Hawaiian people. These lands are to be a part of
19 the total land parcel to be returned to the native Hawaiian
20 people in the Reparations Act.

21 The acreages of these areas shall also include those sur-
22 rounding lands that will serve as the buffer zones to protect
23 the integrity of these historical lands.

24 In addition, the National Park Service shall correct all
25 of the adverse introductions that have been made in these areas,

1 that have altered the sites and have adversely affected the inte-
2 grity of the sites at their expense.

3 Alternative C -- Ainahou Ranch, a parcel of 6,324 acres,
4 that includes residences, barns, corrals and water shortage
5 facilities, was illegally purchased from Bishop Estate for ap-
6 proximately 100 and a few extra dollars per acre. The area is
7 not a natural sanctuary for the nene, and so the reason for the
8 illegal purchase is also illegitimate. This land transaction is
9 illegal; therefore, the land must be returned to Bishop Estate,
10 who then should offer the land to native Hawaiians for the price
11 received in the illegal transaction with the National Park Ser-
12 vice; and the Shipman Ranch should also receive the \$150,000
13 it received from the National Park Service.

14 Alternative D -- The National Park Service shall undertake
15 a study to determine what was the fair value evaluation of lands,
16 approximately 24,000 acres, that were acquired through condem-
17 nation with purchase in the Kalapana Extension Act of 1938.
18 The purpose of this study, which should commence immediately,
19 shall be to correct those inequities that caused property owners
20 to receive 30 cents an acre or 50 cents an acre for their lands.
21 It is clear that the property owners were denied the protection
22 of due process of law and denied their civil liberties. If
23 legislation is necessary to remediate the gross unfairness ren-
24 dered in this condemnation of lands, that was undertaken for
25 the sole purpose of extending the boundaries of the Park, as

1 stated in the Kalapana Extension Act of 1938, the Department of
2 Interior is morally and ethically obligated to initiate the pro-
3 cess that will bring about immediate remediation to all of these
4 property owners.

5 Alternative F -- Should any lands be transacted and pur-
6 chased from the Bishop Estate for inclusion in the National Park
7 System at any time, the Estate should forever retain the geo-
8 thermal rights, for all of the profits that may be forthcoming
9 in the future from these volcanic zones, will go to the educa-
10 tion of the Hawaiian children.

11 Alternative G -- The homesites as stipulated in the Kala-
12 pana Extension Act of 1938, shall be placed within the boundar-
13 ies of the Ahupuaha, the Kamoamoa , Laeāpuki and Panau. These,
14 Ahupuaha, shall be excluded from the Park and be included in the
15 Reparations Act. The cost to develop the house sites, the com-
16 munities and the requirements of roads, electricity and water,
17 et cetera, shall be the responsibility of the National Park
18 Service.

19 And Alternative H -- When these long, unattended obliga-
20 tions are met by the National Park System, the stage for a Mas-
21 ter Plan to extend Park boundaries may then be set. Therefore,
22 the last alternative is for the extension of lands for the
23 National Parks shall become acceptable sometime in the future,
24 after the previously mentioned alternatives are met; and the
25 Congress of the Hawaiian People, in response to the Wilderness

1 Study, will support Alternative A, no wilderness designation,
2 for the reasons stated within that Alternative.

3 I thank you very much for allowing me this opportunity.

4 (Witness excused)

5 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: Thank you, Mrs. Alma K. Cooper.
6 Mr. Willis H. Hight, representing Human Animal & Plant Family.
7 Mr. Hight?

8 MR. HIGHT: I would like to pass. I want to listen some
9 more.

10 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: Okay. Mr. Quentin Tomich, Wildlife
11 Society, Hawaii Chapter. Mr. Tomich?

12 TESTIMONY OF MR. P. QUENTIN TOMICH

13 MR. TOMICH: The Hawaii Chapter of the Wildlife Society is
14 a local representative of the National Organization of Profes-
15 sional Biologists, who are concerned in one way or another with
16 biological phenomena in management of wildlife resources.

17 In December, 1971, the Chapter adopted a position statement
18 on the Feral Goat in Hawaii, with particular reference to prob-
19 lems in the National Parks. I would like to enter this posi-
20 tion statement in the record, rather than to read it, but to
21 refer to one point under the position of the Chapter, which is
22 Point 2 in the control of goats, to include fencing of critical
23 boundaries in internal management units to create barriers to
24 free movement of goats within and into the Park. I bring this
25 up in relation to the Wilderness Proposal, because it is indi-

1 cated in the Environmental Impact Statement that there is an
2 adverse impact of these cross fences, which are proposed. The
3 logic of our position here, in asking or recommending that this
4 kind of fencing be done within what will now be possibly a wil-
5 derness area, is that it is the most feasible means of control-
6 ling the goats. No other means is workable without the assist-
7 ance of a fencing program.

8 So I will conclude that statement. I signed, I believe,
9 Mr. Davis, for another.

10 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: Yes, that's all right. Go right
11 ahead.

12 MR. TOMICH: So this is a commentary. My name now again
13 is Quentin Tomich, and I am at this time, speaking as a member
14 of the Wilderness Society. Now, the Wilderness Society is a
15 national organization, which does not have local chapters. It
16 is an organization which promotes the adoption, the development
17 of legislation, which will provide for wilderness areas through-
18 out the United States, among other things.

19 It is an organization which very closely studies problems.
20 It recommends areas; it promotes the adoption or the acquisi-
21 tion of areas.

22 In relation to the Wilderness Proposal, I call attention
23 to special provisions on Page 10, of the Wilderness Study, in
24 which 4 special provisions are recommended in legislation, desig-
25 nating wilderness within Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. This

1 may seem to be a minor point. These 4 special provisions are
2 well developed here, including, for example, water collection
3 systems within wilderness areas, instrumentation and the use of
4 helicopters for volcano studies; the vehicular access road to
5 the summit of Mauna Loa; and fences, tools and equipment neces-
6 sary to accomplish feral animal control within wilderness areas.
7 The point is, that I would like to make, that the Wilderness
8 Society, through their legal advisors, have said that special
9 legislative language is not needed to accommodate these activi-
10 ties or facilities. So, this is perhaps rather an esoteric
11 point, but as a member of the Wilderness Society, I felt im-
12 pelled to enter it into the record. I would like to leave that,
13 and a copy of the position statement of the Wildlife Society,
14 Hawaii Chapter.

15 That concludes my presentation. Thank you.

16 (Witness excused)

17 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: That completes the last category,
18 which include those who did not give advance notice of their
19 desire to make a statement for the official record.

20 I have several letters as well as written statements per-
21 taining to Wilderness Proposals for the establishment of wilder-
22 ness in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. These will be included
23 in the official record.

24 I want to repeat, that anyone desiring a copy of the tran-
25 script should make arrangements with the Reporter to obtain it.

1 Mr. Chun will be able to advise you what the cost will be for
2 this service. It will be available in approximately 10 days.

3 The Public Notice stated that this hearing would be held
4 between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. We will therefore take a recess for
5 a half hour or so, to give those arriving later, an opportunity
6 to make a statement for the record.

7 So, we will now go into recess and we will continue to
8 open the hearing and go into recess until the 5 o'clock period
9 has been reached. Those of you who wish to stay are welcome;
10 otherwise, you may do as you wish.

11 (Whereupon, at 2:35 o'clock p.m., a recess was taken until
12 3:20 o'clock p.m., at which time the hearing reconvened.)

13 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: I will call upon a Mr. Jim Peder-
14 sen, who wishes to make a statement for the official record.
15 Mr. Pedersen?

16 TESTIMONY OF MR. JAMES PEDERSEN

17 MR. PEDERSEN: My comments will be very, very brief.

18 I am a resident of Volcano. I live on Haunani Road,
19 about 300 feet from the Mauna Loa side, Okamura Store. What my
20 concern is, is the secondary impact of the Unit 4. My concern
21 is for an action which is currently going on, even without the
22 proposed expansion, and that is of tour buses which currently
23 come through the Volcano community. Now, what they do is come
24 up Volcano Highway, proceeding to the National Park area and
25 they will hang a right on Wright Road, and proceed mauka, and

1 then turn left on a street, for those of you who are familiar
2 with the area, like Kam, Lihua or Kilauea Avenue, and then take
3 a left again and then go down Haunani Road back to get on Vol-
4 cano Highway; and for those of us who live in the area, we don't
5 really appreciate this. We have a beautiful area and we would
6 like to keep it that way.

7 Now, what I am concerned about, in terms of the interpre-
8 tive center, is that we will again, of course, encourage more
9 tourists and other local visitors from other Islands, who will
10 come either by bus or by car, and increase the vehicular traffic
11 within the old volcano residential area; and what this could
12 snowball into is the widening of Haunani Road and possibly of
13 Wright Road, and in the case of Haunani Road, this could mean
14 the devastation of about 30 to 50 Sugi Pines and, of course,
15 again, reducing the habitat for a number of birds which are
16 common in this area, but not so much in other areas, like the
17 apapane and the other species. And I have already talked to
18 Ron Mortimore, and so he is already talking about perhaps
19 providing a turn-around at the Interpretive Center, which I
20 think would be a good idea and could provide the kind of al-
21 ternative that we are looking for, so that bus drivers -- and
22 I don't think they intentionally just drive around the area
23 to make a lot of noise. I am sure they are just trying to make
24 a nice trip for the traveler passing through the area; but if
25 we provide a turn-around, it will eliminate him having to drive

1 his bus through the area to get back onto the highway.

2 Thank you.

3 (Witness excused)

4 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: Thank you, Mr. Jim Pedersen. Mr.
5 Alfred Tong? Mr. Tong.

6 TESTIMONY OF MR. ALFRED TONG

7 MR. TONG: Though I introduced myself last night, I would
8 like to also say that I am a member of the National Parks &
9 Conservation Association, as well as others, but I am just re-
10 presenting myself in addressing the Park Service people in re-
11 gards to the proposed wilderness areas this time. And in
12 general, I favor the proposed areas -- the 4 proposed areas and
13 not favor any of the alternatives. That is, I favor this if
14 the proposed wilderness areas will be managed as they are sup-
15 posed to be, as other wilderness areas in the United States are,
16 and that is, a gradual phasing out of the uses that aren't suit-
17 able for wilderness areas, and perhaps one of these would be
18 hunting. I don't think people who want to go into the wilder-
19 ness areas want to be using -- well, the non-hunters want to be
20 competing with the hunters in the use of the place, and in many
21 wilderness areas that are managed by the Forest Service, well,
22 multiple use concept is the way it's run and I don't think we
23 want this in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, because I think
24 there will be some conflict.

25 I would like to speak in representation, sort of in a way,

1 of the many back-packers that are in growing numbers around the
2 world and in the United States, too. I think probably, with
3 their finding out that Hawaii has wilderness areas here, that
4 they will be attracted to this place here and want to realize
5 that while the back country over here is quite limited, and pro-
6 bably could withstand only a few back-packers, you know, not
7 the many hundreds that go through the thousands and millions
8 of acres that other wilderness areas have; but there are some
9 restrictions over here. Probably, our back country and wilder-
10 ness areas don't have the resources like the streams and meadows
11 and shelters, lakes, water supply, and all that, that the others
12 have. So perhaps, people coming here, with the idea that this
13 is going to be similar to other wilderness areas, will be dis-
14 appointed, and I think it should be made known so that perhaps
15 we kind of discourage the use of the new wilderness areas for
16 back-packing, except for -- well, sort of restricted use. I
17 don't think it's that suitable for the camping that is being
18 done in many of the Mainland areas.

19 Also, there is another factor that our back country here
20 and wilderness areas are probably going to be open all year
21 around, whereas, on the Mainland, it is kind of restricted to
22 the summer and winter uses, used just for cross-country snow
23 skiing, and things like that. So, I would rather see the back
24 country and wilderness areas being used more by local residents
25 and preference being given to their use and not to hire outside

1 people or non-residents as the outfitters or people who have
2 the rights to bring people in and use the place. On the Main-
3 land, well, some people do make a living out of bringing people
4 into wilderness areas and bringing them out; and I don't want to
5 see this thing exploited in Hawaii here by people who can afford
6 to, say, form new companies, and I don't think there are people
7 living on this Island that would start something like that. But
8 if they should, I think it should be maybe done by the people
9 who know it. I would rather see it regulated, run by the
10 National Park Service. Again, they are limited in funds and
11 manpower, I realize, and all this, but still, I would rather see
12 it under the Park Service management than under C. Brewer, which
13 has the concessions, as you know, to Volcano Houses and areas
14 around there now; though I have nothing against C. Brewer.

15 Also, in other wilderness areas, back country use and wil-
16 derness area use is regulated so that the Forest Service or
17 wardens -- Park Rangers or Superintendents, know who is in
18 there; and I think this should be fully enforced over here so
19 that they do know who is in here, so there should be a registra-
20 tion of all people going into the wilderness areas or for back
21 country use and those who especially stay overnight. I think
22 the Park Service should consider maybe a fee, too, for those
23 who plan to stay longer or make use of the facilities. I don't
24 think this is again rules. I think in Haleakala, use of the
25 cabins does cost a little, or I may be mistaken. Maybe it is

1 free, but I don't think everything has to be free here in
2 Hawaii, when other places, you do have to buy permits or buy
3 some sort of sticker for going through the Park, or something
4 like that. And I am not saying that you have to have a sticker
5 to go through the Park, but to use the facilities in the back
6 country or maybe in the wilderness areas, maybe there should be
7 a fee, because then, this would restrict the number of people
8 going in. When it's free, I think, well, we are encouraging
9 anyone to go in there and what has happened in Haleakala, which
10 I hope is not being done now, but a few years back, we had a
11 kind of an increase in visitors, or, I think they are called
12 "new people visitors" -- I don't want to say "hippies", though
13 they are referred to them -- quite a few did kind of go into
14 Haleakala and ruin it for the people who registered and went in
15 there; and so we don't want to have this thing happen and maybe
16 this phase or this fad will die out. Maybe we are not having
17 so much of that now; but I think this is one reason maybe that
18 we should have restrictions as to the use of the wilderness
19 areas and back country use, by registration and maybe having
20 permits, fees. I have been to National Parks on horseback and
21 back-packing, and walking trips, so that I know that if the
22 people who manage the Park know that there are too many people
23 in certain areas, they won't allow you to go in. In fact, even
24 when the hotels are filled, I think they discourage people from
25 going in, simply because they can't find a place -- won't be

1 able to find a place to stay. Well, if all the cabins are taken,
2 say, in -- well, this does happen in Haleakala, well, they can't
3 allow more people to go in there, because it has only a certain
4 carrying capacity. Well, this may have to apply when the summit
5 areas of Hualalai and Mauna Loa become filled with visitors, why,
6 you don't want more people going in there and then also, I think
7 the people going in to get away from civilization, say, and want
8 to be there by themselves, don't want to meet a crowded number
9 of people already over there trying to get in to use the cabins.

10 Also, I think in the use of these areas -- maybe it is
11 being done now, but I just want to remind you of it. I thought
12 before, in going up Mauna Loa, people had to sign a waiver of
13 responsibility; and I think this should also be in effect for
14 people going into the wilderness and back country areas, because
15 I don't think the Park Service should be the one responsible
16 to rescue these people who are going in at their own risk, and
17 so I think probably maybe in the interpretation programs, it
18 should be publicized that people going into this area -- in
19 these areas, which, to me -- and I am a resident here, so I
20 know some areas are more dangerous than those that are on the
21 Mainland and many of the Mainland people coming here don't
22 realize the dangers of going into hidden lava cracks, and things
23 like that, or getting lost in forests. I think this should be
24 pointed out so that people realize that if they do get lost or
25 fall in a crack, that it isn't the Park Service responsibility

1 to waste their time and money to get them out.

2 Also -- well, I agree that the road that goes up to Mauna
3 Loa, I think, should be kept open, as mentioned for the Geologi-
4 cal Survey use, and I think that the Park Service would occa-
5 sionally need to use that, too, so though the road -- the roads
6 in the wilderness areas isn't something that is supposed to be
7 over there. I agree that probably this road should be kept
8 open for access for Geological Survey and for the Park use.

9 The road in Unit 3 now, if it becomes wilderness area,
10 according to the use or regulations, whatever it is, I suppose
11 can't become a road then; so, I am in favor of this not rebuild-
12 ing the road on -- along where it used to be; and if it is a
13 wilderness area, well, I don't think it can be anyhow. But any-
14 how, that hairpin turn was dangerous, and as you know, there was
15 an accident over there, and I think too many people were going
16 too fast down this road anyhow; so if the Park Service needs to
17 connect Kalapana Extension with the Chain of Craters Road, I
18 think the proposed road through the Ainahou Ranch and down would
19 be just as well and it doesn't have to be a super highway, be-
20 cause I think, when we had that super highway, much of the wil-
21 derness aspect was lost and people don't really appreciate it,
22 going by it 60 miles an hour. Perhaps the new road could just
23 be for the use of the Park Service, it being so close to a wil-
24 derness area. In other wilderness areas I have been through,
25 I haven't known where you can just walk from the road across the

1 wilderness threshold into a wilderness. Maybe it is because
2 Hawaii is so small that you have to just take a few steps and
3 you are in the wilderness, but this isn't really my concept of
4 wilderness, when your car is on the highway going by.

5 So, in general, I would say that -- speaking also for the
6 conservation minded people on the Island, I think the preferen-
7 tial use should be given to the residents of the Island and --
8 or at least, we should be given the equal opportunity to go into
9 these areas and do what we wish as well as anyone else; and I
10 hope the Park Service won't now open up this wilderness area to
11 the Sierra Clubs and all these other groups that want to go in
12 there and say, "You have freedom to do what you wish", and re-
13 strict the local residents. However, all of these things will
14 take a little time and I feel that first of all, the fences
15 should be finished and put up before it is opened up to the
16 public to go into these areas, and I am in favor of the fences
17 proposed being finished in Unit 2 and Unit 1.

18 And hopefully also, before this ever gets into being,
19 since the lands at Kauai Hai were turned over to the Park Ser-
20 vice, and nothing has been done that I know of, so far. Well,
21 a little -- maybe they have changed the rocks around. I hope
22 that the Park Service will be able to get the funds they need
23 to properly manage Puukohola Heiau and all these other areas
24 -- if they are going to get Kaloko also -- I sure hope that
25 they can get the funds and get these things going, as well

1 as -- though I know it doesn't cost as much for the wilderness
2 areas, as well as developing the other areas that are going to
3 be expanded; because we waited a long time for the Kalapana
4 Extension Road, and we finally got it, and I think we are going
5 to wait a long time for these plans to go into effect, but I
6 think that if we will be patient enough, I just hope that after
7 all this work of drafting these, planning these, and all that,
8 that it will come to being and not be cut off because of the
9 National Budget having other priorities, maybe in space, and
10 other things.

11 So, this is about all. I hope that the National Park peo-
12 ple on this Island will help all they can to see the Master
13 Plan and the proposed wilderness areas plans go through to com-
14 pletion.

15 Thank you.

16 (Witness excused)

17 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: Thank you, Mr. Alfred Tong. Be-
18 fore we go into another recess, I would like to ask if there
19 is anyone present who would like to express his views as to
20 the proposal to establish wilderness in Hawaii Volcanoes Na-
21 tional Park, before we discontinue our hearing for a short time.
22 Is there anyone present who would like to make their views a
23 matter of record?

24 (No response)

25 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: If not, we will go on to another

1 recess until someone shows up who wants to make a statement.

2 (Whereupon, at 3:40 o'clock p.m., a recess was taken until
3 5:00 o'clock p.m., at which time the hearing reconvened.)

4 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: I wish to thank everyone of you
5 who presented statements and related information, for the orderly
6 manner in which they have been presented, and for the excellent
7 cooperation all of you have given us during this hearing. Since
8 it appears that all interested organizations and persons have
9 been heard on matters with which this hearing was concerned
10 this afternoon, I declare this hearing is in recess until 7 p.m.
11 this evening.

12 (Whereupon, at 5:01 o'clock p.m., a recess was taken until
13 7:18 o'clock p.m., at which time the hearing reconvened.)
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EVENING SESSION

HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: Will you please take your seats?

This is a continuation of the hearing which we started at 1 o'clock this afternoon and I will now call on Mrs. Mae E. Mull of the Hawaii Audubon Society. Mrs. Mull.

TESTIMONY OF MAE E. MULL

MRS. MULL: The Hawaii Audubon Society has reviewed the Draft Environmental Statement and the Wilderness Study and gives full support to the findings that "significant portions of the volcanic features, rain forests and Pacific Ocean shoreline in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, on the Island of Hawaii, have been found suitable for preservation as wilderness and are proposed for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System".

The following comments and recommendations relate to management of the wilderness areas and provisions of the Wilderness Proposal to be submitted to the Congress: From our knowledge of the areas involved and from study of the services, guidelines for Wilderness Proposals, we conclude that all 4 of these special provisions for management should be specifically written out in the legislation that designates wilderness status. It is necessary to include these provisions because of the singular character of this Park's wilderness. Without these provisions in the statute, Park management that is based on them, could be denied at a later time or simply not carried out.

1 These are comments on those 4 provisions: Number 1 --
2 without the provision for unobtrusive catchment of rain water
3 on the coastal wilderness, even ~~light~~ visitor use would be unduly
4 restricted.

5 Number 2 -- the geological and volcanic research by the
6 U. S. Geological Survey is of such importance to Hawaii and the
7 Nation, that the minimum tools, instruments and vehicular access
8 in Unit 2, should be specially allowed.

9 While maintaining the Jeep road on the north side of Mauna
10 Loa to the summit may be a necessary facility for weather ob-
11 servatory personnel, strong arguments for this exception are
12 not presented. If such road use is allowed, there must be ef-
13 fective safeguards to insure that such travel is not abused.
14 It must not become a route for recreation use by vehicles.

15 3 -- including provisions now for the later wilderness
16 status of the 2 parcels to be acquired by the Park, will quicken
17 the process, avoid duplication of labor, reduce costs and re-
18 lieve the Park and public of unnecessary paperwork. The 5,800
19 acre tract in Unit 3, would be a particularly valuable wilder-
20 ness addition, because of the dynamic natural forces at work
21 there. With near continuous volcanic activity, causing rapid
22 alteration of biotic communities, this is a unique area for
23 long-term research in the processes of regeneration, natural
24 selection, succession and genetic change in species, in a native
25 forest ecosystem.

1 Number 4 -- the special provision for minimum tools and
2 fences to stop feral animals from entering the Park wilderness,
3 is absolutely essential to wilderness designation. If this pro-
4 vision is not written into the legislation, eventually, there
5 could be no Hawaiian wilderness left to preserve in the Park.

6 The provision should not only permit fences within the
7 wilderness areas, but must constrain the Park to maintain the
8 fenced boundaries in perpetuity. The proposal to Congress
9 should be so written that wilderness status and a special pro-
10 vision for tools and fences are inextricably tied together.

11 Since there are inevitable changes in Park policy and
12 managers, the fencing provision should be a mandatory directive
13 to the Park and not a discretionary action. The Park should
14 not only have the authority to construct and maintain fences in
15 this wilderness, but it must be directed to do so.

16 If wilderness status and boundary fencing are not tied
17 together in one package; and if wilderness designation is granted
18 alone, the consequences could be disastrous for the wilderness
19 itself.

20 Future policy and funds could be directed to other projects,
21 such as visitor facilities and road construction; and the fences
22 neglected or construction halted. Volcanic eruptions could
23 quickly alter and divert management programs and actions that
24 are now aimed at restoration of endangered plant and animal
25 communities. Considering such future possibilities as these,

1 the present emphasis on the enhancement of native Hawaiian eco-
2 systems, through the control of exotic populations of plants
3 and animals, could soon decline.

4 Both fence construction and the internal program of feral
5 mammal control are vital to wilderness preservation. Without
6 both programs, the present populations of goats and pigs could
7 quickly double or triple in number. Without permanent boundary
8 fencing the animals have continuous open entry to wilderness
9 lands from adjacent non-Park lands. Since internal control of
10 exotic animals is subject to the fluctuations of policies and
11 managers, at least one control measure should be permanent and
12 unchanging; that is the special provision in the wilderness
13 legislation that directs the Park to construct and maintain
14 boundary and exclosure fences for the preservation of wilderness
15 values. With that mandatory provision in the wilderness legisla-
16 tion itself, there will also be a permanent basis for the neces-
17 sary funds to maintain the fencing project.

18 It is assumed that other control programs will continue,
19 such as goat drives and direct reduction of animals by Park
20 personnel and deputized citizens. There is no mention of how
21 goats, rounding up in drives, will be removed from wilderness
22 areas, when 4-wheel vehicles will be excluded from those areas.

23 The Society appreciates the opportunity to review the Wil-
24 derness Proposal and we request that thoughtful consideration
25 be given to the points raised here.

1 Submitted by Mae Mull, Island of Hawaii Representative of
2 the Hawaii Audubon Society.

3 (Witness excused)

4 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: Thank you, Mrs. Mae E. Mull. Mr.
5 William P. Mull. Mr. Mull.

6 TESTIMONY OF MR. WILLIAM P. MULL

7 MR. MULL: Thank you. My name is William Mull. I am a
8 resident of Volcano. I spent virtually all my time on biological
9 field work, in or near the Park; and I intend to continue
10 doing this for the rest of my life.

11 I strongly support the Wilderness Proposal and I commend
12 the present Park Administration, both for their perception of
13 the fragility of native ecosystems within the Park and for their
14 determination to protect these native plant and animal communi-
15 ties from foreign plant and animal invaders. Even so, I think
16 the proposal as 2 significant weak spots on these points.

17 First, it understates the uniqueness and potential scientific
18 value to mankind of these oceanic Island ecosystems and
19 their remarkable plant and animal components. I think it im-
20 portant for Congress to have a more complete and explicit pic-
21 ture of the biological wonders that are being proposed here for
22 Congressional protection.

23 Second, the special provision for feral animal control
24 measures is cast in such a way that it might be interpreted
25 solely as permission to undertake special control measures. In

1 view of the necessity for vigorous, long-term pursuit of this
2 and similar programs, if these native ecosystems are to survive,
3 I think it essential that this most important of the 4 special
4 provisions, be cast as a Congressional directive rather than as
5 a Congressional permit.

6 In my view, the Wilderness Proposal will have a much better
7 chance both for Congressional approval and for insured long-term
8 effectiveness in achieving its purpose, if strengthened in these
9 2 ways.

10 I will resist the temptation to elaborate on these points
11 at this hearing and simply offer to work with the Park Adminis-
12 tration in any way I can to provide Congress a more definitive
13 perspective on these 2 aspects of the Proposal for their deli-
14 berations.

15 Thank you.

16 (Witness excused)

17 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: Thank you, Mr. William P. Mull.
18 Is there anyone else or anyone present who wishes to make a
19 statement for the official record?

20 (No response)

21 HEARING OFFICER DAVIS: By way of explanation for the
22 "official record", this is a continuation of the public hearing
23 that was started at 1 p.m. This second part of the hearing
24 started at 7 p.m. and it is now 7:30 p.m.; and since it appears
25 that all interested organizations and persons have been heard,

1 on matters with which this hearing was concerned, I declare the
2 hearing closed.

3 (Whereupon, at 7:30 o'clock p.m., the hearing in the above-
4 entitled matter was closed.)

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BEFORE THE
U. S. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HILO, HAWAII

In the Matter of:
WILDERNESS PROPOSAL,
HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK

I, the undersigned Wm. Chun, hereby certify that I was
Official Reporter in the above-captioned proceedings; that these
proceedings were then and there recorded by me on the date as
set forth in captioned Page 1 hereof; that thereafter, these
proceedings were reduced by me and/or under my direction to
typewriting; that the foregoing transcript, Pages 1 to 62, both
inclusive, constitutes a full, true and accurate transcript of
said proceedings, so recorded by me, and of the whole thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 6th
day of March, 1974.

WM. CHUN,
Official Reporter;
P. O. Box 3854,
Portland, Oregon 97208.